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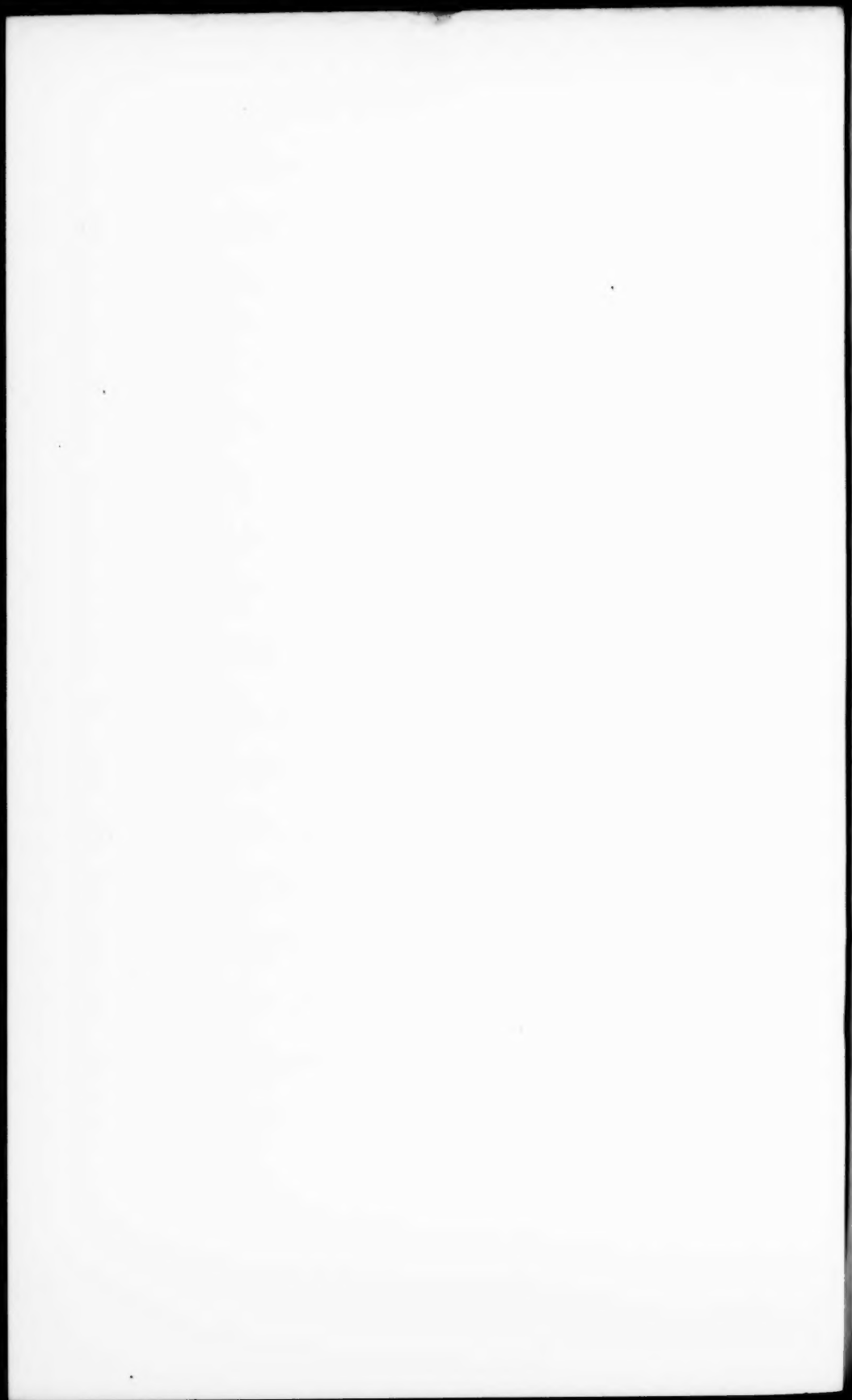
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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Experiments in the culicidal effect of camphor-phenol and sulphur on mosquitoes.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis, at Mobile, Ala., reports, March 11 and 15, as follows on the result of experiments in mosquito destruction.

RESULTS IN 42 TABULATED EXPERIMENTS IN THE CULICIDAL EFFECTS OF CAMPHOR-PHENOL ON 10,000 MOSQUITOES.

In experimental work with culicides it is first necessary to establish certain tests. We must determine under what conditions the mosquitoes will be placed while they are being exposed to the fumes. The artificial protections which we throw about them should simulate as nearly as possible those which the mosquito brings to his rescue in nature.

What obstructions to the penetration and diffusion of fumes do mosquitoes find?

We know that mosquitoes hide among the clothes in wardrobes, get into the dark places in cupboards, hide behind washstands, under bureaus, desks, beds, bath tubs, and the bunks in staterooms on ships.

I found *Stegomyia fasciata* larvæ in dark jugs in 15 instances. Some adult females must have gone down through the narrow neck of the jug to deposit their eggs in the water.

There are doubtless other hiding places of mosquitoes of which we do not know and allowance should be made for them.

Possibly a mosquito which is 15 days old and has fed on blood is more able to withstand fumes than one which is only 1 or 2 days old. I believe that the *Stegomyia* is more resistant than *Culex pun-gens*. I think that no less severe a test should be required of a culicide than that after acting for 2 hours it should kill outright all mosquitoes placed in a cage on the floor beneath a bed the sides and ends of which are covered with blankets falling to the floor except on one side, on which the blanket lacks 4 inches of reaching the floor.

In this test it is not expected that the fumes will penetrate the blankets, for they possess no power of penetration. It is the diffusion of the fumes that is being tested. The fumes are expected to diffuse through the 4-inch opening on one side of the bed.

This test was suggested by the conditions found on shipboard, where mosquitoes hide beneath the bunks in staterooms. If we

admit this test, which I believe is a reasonable one, then camphor-phenol in the proportion of 1 pint to 1,000 cubic feet, generated in a sealed room in an open pan, failed on February 5 and 6, when the outside temperatures were 43° and 42°.

The mosquitoes, after an exposure of two hours, were carried into the fresh air and were found flying the next day.

We made the test less severe and threw no protection about the mosquitoes, but exposed the cage in the open, on the floor, and we found that on March 8 and 9, when the temperature was 70°, 10 ounces of camphor-phenol per 1,000 cubic feet, generated in a sealed room, with an exposure of two hours to the fumes, allowed 2 mosquitoes to fly on the next day.

An examination of the results herewith reported of 42 experiments with camphor-phenol show that in only 10 experiments were all the mosquitoes dead at the end of two hours' exposure.

In 25 of the experiments some of the mosquitoes were alive several hours after the rooms were opened, and in 16 experiments some of the mosquitoes were found alive the next day.

In 21 experiments the mosquitoes were found more active several hours after the fumigation than at the time of removal from the fumes, showing that they recovered from the effects of the fumes.

The camphor-phenol was made as follows: The phenol crystals were liquefied by placing the bottles in boiling water; the liquid was then poured into a pan and weighed, and to the hot liquid was added an equal weight of gum camphor, which became dissolved after standing a few hours.

The cages which contained the mosquitoes consisted of tin coffee buckets, the lids and bottoms of which had been cut out and replaced with cheese cloth, such as is furnished for surgical dressings, and has 35 threads to the inch.

During the fumigation the cages were placed on their sides on the floor.

The generators used were of two kinds. The first which I will mention is the retort and blower. It consists of a formaldehyde autoclave, the top parts of which have been removed and replaced with a hood, on one side of which is an inlet for a draft of air from the blower, and on the opposite side of which is an exit through which the fumes pass into the room through a hole in a curtain stretched over a doorway or open window. The other generator consists of an open pan supported on a tripod, beneath which is an alcohol lamp.

In one set of experiments the mosquito cages were placed on the floor in the room, fully exposed to the fumes; in the other series the mosquito cages were placed beneath an ordinary ward bed, 3 feet in width by 6 feet in length: the bed, however, was covered on the ends and on one side by blankets which fell to the floor; the other side was covered by a blanket which lacked 4 inches of reaching to the floor. This open space of 4 inches by 6 feet was the only way by which the fumes could get under the bed. The outside temperatures cited in these experiments were not taken at the time the experiments were made, but were recently furnished to me from the records of the Weather Bureau at Mobile.

The inside temperatures were taken from a thermometer, which hung alongside of the mosquito cages.

On January 3 a china closet was fumigated with camphor-phenol, 125 c. c. per 1,000 cubic feet being generated by the retort and blower. Books were laid on the upper surfaces of the closet; at the end of the fumigation the books were removed and beneath them the varnish was dull, while the uncovered varnish had become bright, glossy, and sticky to the finger. On February 14 the gloss was still present and stood in marked contrast to the dull patches which were covered with books. Three hours after the room was opened on January 3 2 glass flower vases were placed on top of the closet, and on January 4 they had stuck fast and on being moved took off the varnish.

On December 21 camphor-phenol was generated by the retort and blower in the proportion of 250 c. c. per 1,000 cubic feet. When the room was opened the marble top of a stand had condensed the fumes into a heavy deposit of liquid, which could be wiped up with the finger. The woolen blankets on the bed were covered with a dew-like deposit, which made the hand wet when rubbed over them. A varnished dressing-table top was very sticky and glossy except beneath books, where the natural dull appearance of the top remained, and on February 14 the contrast between the bright, fumigated parts and the dull patches protected by the books was still apparent.

On January 4 a rough towel was placed on the dressing-table top and weighted with a book; the prints of the towel were distinctly apparent twenty-four hours later and were still visible on February 24. On January 4 some silver dollars were laid on the dressing table and on the next day they were quite firmly stuck. On January 11 a leather-bound book was laid on the dressing table, and the next day on removing it some of the soft leather had become fast to the varnish and tore loose from the book, and on February 14 it was still embedded in the varnish.

Drawn work, centerpieces, or thin pieces of paper, if left on horizontal varnished surfaces during a fumigation, where 250 c. c. of camphor-phenol per 1,000 cubic feet is used, would adhere to the softened varnish, and if left there to harden become permanently fixed, so that on attempting to remove them both the varnish and the articles would be ruined. Camphor-phenol does not leave a deposit on white bedspreads.

The fumes of camphor-phenol possess no power of penetration; they diffuse poorly, and they are diminished in efficiency by low temperature. Mosquitoes show a tendency to recover from the effects of the fumes. The amount necessary to kill mosquitoes in a cage, in the open, on the floor of a sealed room, was not determined.

Four, 6, 8, and 10 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet proved inefficient. The cost of 10 ounces is about 45 cents.

The fumes of 8 ounces of camphor-phenol per 1,000 cubic feet soften the varnish on horizontal surfaces.

Camphor-phenol generated in open pan.[c. p. = *Culex pungeus*; s. f. = *Stegomyia fasciata*.]

[1. Mosquitoes in cage on floor in the open.]

Date.	Cubic feet.	c. c. per 1,000 cu- bic feet.	Mosquitoes.	End 1 hour.	Opened at end 2 hours; mosquitoes removed.	Several hours later; mos- quitoes in fresh air.	Next day.	Outside temper- ature.	Room temper- ature.	Room sealed.
Feb. 25	4,700	125	350 c. p.		No kicks.	34 kick	No kicks.	°	70	Yes.
25	1,360	125	700 c. p.		2 spin, 1 dozen kick.	41 kick	1 flies away, 1 walks, 5 spin.	°	70	Yes.
25	2,100	125	325 c. p.		do.	5 spin, 45 kick.	1 flies away, 3 walk, 6 spin.		70	Yes.
26	4,700	180	175 c. p.		No kicks.	No kicks.	2 spin, 2 kick.		73	Yes.
26	2,100	180	185 c. p.		do.	1 spins, 5 kick.	No kicks.		72	Yes.
27	1,360	180	285 c. p.		1 kicks.	1 flew away, 1 walks, 4 kick.	2 walk some, 4 kick.		73	Yes.
Jan. 21	1,360	240	130 c. p., 20 s. f.	1 dozen spin.	1 dozen kick.	2 s. f. jump, 8 s. f. kick, 8 c. p. kick.	No kicks.	53		Yes.
22	1,360	240	180 c. p., 8 s. f.	do.	8 s. f. spin.	1 s. f. walks, 2 s. f. spin, 5 s. f. kick.	1 s. f. kicks.	57		Yes.
23	1,360	240	200 c. p., 6 s. f.	do.	1 s. f. spins, 4 c. p. kicks.	No kicks.	No kicks.	59		Yes.
24	1,360	240	250 c. p., 50 s. f.	2 dozen spin.	8 s. f. spin, 1 c. p. spins, 100 c. p. kick.	1 dozen s. f. spin, 1 dozen c. p. spin.	1 s. f. walks, 1 c. p. walks.	62		Yes.
Feb. 24	4,700	240	425 c. p.		No kicks.	No kicks.	No kicks.		70	Yes.
Mar. 1	1,360	240	135 c. p.		do.	do.	do.		70	Yes.
1	2,100	240	335 c. p.		do.	1 flew away, 3 spin, 20 kick.	do.		70	Yes.
9	2,100	300	500 c. p.		3 spin.	1 flies, 3 spin, 31 kick.	1 flew away, 11 kick.		70	Yes.

[2. Mosquitoes in cage on floor beneath bed, the sides and ends of which are covered with blankets which fall to the floor except on one side, on which the blanket lacks 4 inches of reaching floor, to simulate beneath the bunks of a ship.]

Feb. 24	1,360	480	330 c. p.		1 dozen spin, 1 dozen kick.	1 walks some, 1 dozen spin, 16 kick.	1 walks some, 2 kick.		70	Yes.
Jan. 25	1,360	480	235 c. p., 33 s. f.	1 dozen spin.	3 s. f. spin, 2 c. p. spin.	1 s. f. kicks, 1 c. p. kicks.	No kicks.	60		Yes.
29	1,360	480	200 c. p.	do.	No kicks.	No kicks.	No kicks.	60		Yes.
Feb. 4	1,360	480	125 c. p.	2 dozen spin.	2 dozen spin.	2 spin, 25 kick.	do.	51		Yes.
5	1,360	480	200 c. p., 2 s. f.	do.	do.	1 c. p. flies, 1 dozen jump.	1 dozen fly.	43		Yes.
6	1,360	480	150 c. p.		Half jump, spin, and sing.	2 dozen fly.	8 fly.	42		Yes.

Camphor-phenol generated in retort and blower.

[c. p. = *Culex pungens*; s. f. = *Stegomyia fasciata*.]

[1. Mosquitoes in cage on floor in the open.]

Date.	Cubic feet.	C. c. per 1,000 cubic feet.	Mosquitoes.	End of 1 hour.	Opened at end of 2 hours; mosquitoes removed.	Several hours later; mosquitoes in fresh air.	Next day.	Outside temperature.	Room temperature.	Room sealed.
Sept. 25	3,300	100	120	1 spins.	2 kick.	No kicks.	No kicks.	77	No.	No.
Oct. 19	5,000	100	130	2 spin.	No kicks.	do.	do.	78	No.	No.
Jan. 2	4,700	125	50 c. p., 3 s. f.	1 dozen spin.	1 s. f. kicks.	1 s. f. kicks, 1 c. p. kicks.	1 kick.	77	No.	No.
3	4,200	125	40 c. p., 10 s. f.	1 dozen jump.	1 dozen kick.	No kicks.	No kicks.	65	No.	No.
2	4,200	125	32 c. p., 8 s. f.	2 spin, 2 kick.	No kicks.	do.	do.	64	No.	No.
8	4,200	125	125	1 spins.	do.	do.	do.	71	No.	No.
Feb. 21	1,360	125	225 c. p.	1 dozen spin.	1 dozen spin.	1 spins, 14 kick.	No kicks.	73	No.	No.
23	1,360	125	310 c. p.	1 dozen spin.	No kicks.	No kicks.	do.	46	Yes.	Yes.
Mar. 2	2,100	125	325 c. p.	10 spin.	24 spin, 45 kick.	24 spin, 45 kick.	1 flow away, 4 spin, 22 kick.	53	Yes.	Yes.
4	1,360	180	375 c. p.	No kicks.	No kicks.	No kicks.	No kicks.	70	Yes.	Yes.
5	2,100	180	275 c. p.	1 spins.	10 spin, 7 kick.	10 spin, 7 kick.	1 flow away, 1 flies some, 9 kick.	70	Yes.	Yes.
6	2,100	240	300 c. p.	do.	1 spins, 9 kick.	1 spins, 9 kick.	2 kick.	72	Yes.	Yes.
7	2,100	240	600 c. p.	2 dozen twitch.	1 flow away, 14 spin, 110 kick.	1 flow away, 14 spin, 110 kick.	1 flies some, 61 kick.	73	Yes.	Yes.
8	2,100	300	400 c. p.	2 spin, 9 kick.	1 flies, 1 walks, 18 spin.	1 flies, 1 walks, 18 spin.	1 flies, 1 walks.	70	Yes.	Yes.

1 flies normally in cage, March 8, 9, 10. 1 flies normally in cage, March 10, 11, 12.

[2. Mosquitoes in cage on floor beneath bed the sides and ends of which are covered with blankets which fall to the floor except on one side, on which the blanket lacks 4 inches of reaching floor, to simulate beneath the bunks on a ship.]

Dec. 19	4,200	250	75 c. p.	2 dozen jump.	1 spins.	No kicks.	No kicks.	47	No.	No.
20	4,200	250	50	1 dozen jump.	1 dozen jump.	1 spins, 3 kick.	do.	52	No.	No.
21	3,200	250	100 c. p., 20 s. f.	3 dozen spin.	do.	2 walk, 2 dozen jump.	1 c. p. walks, 1 s. f. walks.	56	No.	No.
Feb. 21	4,200	250	50 c. p.	10 spin.	No spins.	No kicks.	No kicks.	61	No.	No.
22	1,360	250	280 c. p.	No kicks.	No kicks.	do.	do.	40	Yes.	Yes.
16	1,360	480	200 c. p.	1 spins.	do.	do.	do.	73	Yes.	Yes.
9	1,360	480	125 c. p., 2 s. f.	1 dozen jump.	1 dozen jump.	1 c. p. flies, 2 s. f. spin, 7 c. p. spin, 12 kick.	do.	40	Yes.	Yes.

RESULTS OF 24 EXPERIMENTS WITH SULPHUR AS A CULICIDE.

The particular interest attached to these experiments is that such small quantities of sulphur proved so effective in tests which demanded that the fumes should have good power of penetration and diffusion, and further that perfect results were obtained in spite of the facts that the rooms were unsealed and that the temperatures ranged from 45° to 79°, the one exception being noted on the day of a very strong northeast wind, when one mosquito escaped at the conclusion of the fumigation. The room used on this day had two double doors and six windows and there was ample opportunity for the escape of fumes.

I used roll sulphur, burned in pots, in unsealed rooms, in the proportions of 152, 200, 250, and 333 grams per 1,000 cubic feet.

The time of exposure was two hours from the time of the lighting of the sulphur with alcohol until the room was opened and the mosquitoes were removed to the fresh air. One hundred and fifty-two grams, or one-third of a pound, killed mosquitoes in a cage on the floor in an open space. Two hundred grams killed mosquitoes as follows: In a cage on the floor beneath a bed, the sides and ends of which were covered with blankets falling to the floor except on one side, on which the blankets lacked 4 inches of reaching the floor; in a cage in a pillow slip on the floor behind a wardrobe; in a cage in a pillow slip in the wardrobe among clothes; in a cage on the floor beneath the wardrobe; in a cage covered with a handkerchief in the wardrobe among clothes; in a cage covered with a handkerchief on the floor under the wardrobe.

Two hundred and fifty grams also killed mosquitoes in a cage in a pillow slip on the floor under a bed in the fourth room from the one in which sulphur was burned, and in a cage in a pillow slip on the floor in the fifth room from the one in which the sulphur was burned.

Three hundred and thirty-three grams, or a little less than three-fourths of a pound, killed mosquitoes in a cage in a pillow slip on the floor under a bathtub in the fifth room from one in which the sulphur was burned; in a cage on the floor beneath a bed, the sides and ends of which were covered with blankets falling to the floor except on one side, on which the blankets lacked 4 inches of reaching the floor, the bed being in the fifth room from the one in which the sulphur was burned.

The following is a good rule for the use of sulphur:

Only roll sulphur should be used, and no more rolls should be put in a pot than will make a single layer on the bottom.

The rolls vary in diameter from 1½ to 1¾ inches. If powdered sulphur is used instead of the rolls, the fire in pot is very likely either to go out or take a long time in burning out. If more sulphur is put in the pot than a single layer of rolls, the pot will not burn out in two hours.

Sulphur burned in pots—doors and windows unsealed.[c. p. = *Culex pungens*; s. f. = *Stegomyia fasciata*.]

[1. Mosquitoes in cage on floor in the open.]

Date.	Cubic feet.	Grams per 1,000 cubic feet.	Mosquitoes.	Opened at end 2 hours; mosquitoes removed.	Several hours later; mosquitoes in fresh air.	Next day.	Outside temperature.
Sept. 25	5,000	152	115.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	79
Jan. 24	4,700	152	150 c. p., 30 s. f....	do.....	do.....	do.....	60
23	4,700	152	100 c. p., 2 s. f....	do.....	do.....	do.....	63
22	4,700	152	150 c. p., 3 s. f....	do.....	do.....	do.....	60
21	4,700	152	150.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	55
20	4,700	152	100 c. p., 6 s. f....	1 flew away, 2 c. p. walk.	do.....	do.....	53

Room has two double doors and six windows. Very strong northeast wind blowing.

[2. Mosquitoes in cage on floor beneath bed the sides and ends of which are covered with blankets which fall to the floor except on one side, on which the blanket lacks 4 inches of reaching floor, to simulate beneath the bunks on a ship.]

Dec. 21	4,700	200	64 c. p., 18 s. f....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	55
22	4,700	200	80 c. p., 10 s. f....	do.....	do.....	do.....	46
Jan. 10	4,700	200	90.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	72
11	4,700	200	100.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	64

[3. Mosquitoes in cage in pillow slip on floor behind wardrobe.]

Nov. 8	4,700	200	85.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	71
9	4,700	200	75.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	70

[4. Mosquitoes in cage in pillow slip in wardrobe among clothes.]

Nov. 9	4,700	200	40.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	70
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[5. Mosquitoes in cage in wardrobe among clothes.]

Nov. 5	4,700	200	125.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	71
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[6. Mosquitoes in cage on floor beneath wardrobe.]

Nov. 5	4,700	200	50.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	71
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[7. Mosquitoes in cage covered with handkerchief in wardrobe among clothes.]

Nov. 7	4,700	200	150.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	70
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[8. Mosquitoes in cage covered with handkerchief on floor under wardrobe.]

Nov. 7	4,700	200	130.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	70
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[9. Mosquitoes in cage in pillow slip on floor under bed in fourth room from one in which sulphur is burned.]

Nov. 12	9,000	250	100.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	48
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Sulphur burned in pots—doors and windows unsealed—Continued.

[10. Mosquitoes in cage in pillow slip on floor in fifth room from one in which sulphur is burned.]

Date.	Cubic feet.	Grams per 1,000 cubic feet.	Mosquitoes.	Opened at end 2 hours; mosquitoes removed.	Several hours later; mosquitoes in fresh air.	Next day.	Outside temperature.
Nov. 12	9,000	250	75.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	° 48

[11. Mosquitoes in cage in pillow slip on floor under bath tub in fifth room from one in which sulphur is burned.]

Nov. 14	9,000	333	85.....	No kicks....	No kicks....	No kicks....	59
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[12. Mosquitoes in cage on floor beneath bed the sides and ends of which are covered with blankets which fall to the floor except on one side on which the blanket lacks 4 inches of the floor. Bed is in fifth room from one in which sulphur is burned.]

Dec. 17	9,000	333	150 c. p.....	No kicks..	No kicks....	No kicks.....	53
18	9,000	333	60.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	45
19	9,000	333	60 c. p.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	47
20	9,000	333	30 c. p.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	51

Reports from Vanceboro, Me.—Smallpox on Canadian border—Train inspection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Young reports, March 10, as follows:

Week ended March 9, 1907. Inspected 18 passenger trains, carrying about 700 passengers, vaccinated 28, accepted official certificates of vaccination and nonexposure to infection in the case of 30.

The situation in infected districts is improving.

Week ended March 15, 1907. Inspected 18 passenger trains, carrying about 950 passengers, vaccinated 60, accepted official certificates of vaccination and nonexposure to infection in the case of 43. An epidemic of smallpox has developed in and around Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the infection having been conveyed there from Springhill, Nova Scotia.

Report from Mississippi River Quarantine Station, La.—Yellow fever on steamship Cayo Soto.

The following is received from Dr. C. H. Irion, president of the Louisiana State board of health:

March 20. Doctor Lamb, quarantine physician Mississippi River station, wires as follows: Steamship *Cayo Soto*, from Cuban ports via Mexican ports, had one case yellow fever en route; now convalescent. Am giving thorough fumigation and holding vessel for observation in accordance with State and National regulations.

Itinerary of steamship Cayo Soto.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stansfield, at Habana, reports as follows:

March 22. *Cayo Soto* arrived from London via Bermuda, February 18. Obtained bill health February 22. Picked up customs officer at

Tunas de Zaza and arrived Jucaro, Cuba, February 25. Lay at Jucaro four days. No quarantine officer there. Proceeded to Tampico and Veracruz, then to Coatzacoalcas, Mexico. Vessel lay in open bay at Habana and other Cuban ports. All well on board when vessel left Habana.

Report from Galveston, Tex.—Disinfection of steamship Basil from Para—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Corput reports as follows:

March 22. Steamship *Basil* will comply requirements. At request of Brumby I am supervising her disinfection. Galveston quarantine poorly equipped and work being done under much difficulty. Three of cases on *Basil* positive yellow, making 4 in all. To-day last of possible danger to people who went on board before vessel remanded. Another vessel from Para arrived this morning. Quarantine officer reports 3 men slight elevation temperature on board.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CALIFORNIA—*San Diego*.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 59, including enteric fever 1 and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Scarlet fever 1, measles 2.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 95,000. Total number of deaths, 133, including diphtheria 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 3, and 12 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 12, measles 47, scarlet fever 37, whooping cough 1, and phthisis pulmonalis 6.

FLORIDA.—Reports to the State board of health for the week ended March 16, 1907, show as follows: Enteric fever—*Bayard*, 1 case; *Daytona*, 2 cases; *Jacksonville*, 1 case; *Tampa*, 1 case. Tuberculosis—*Jacksonville*, 1 case; *St. Petersburg*, 1 case; *Tampa*, 4 cases.

ILLINOIS—*Elgin*.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 24,500. Total number of deaths, 18, including scarlet fever 1 and 4 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria, 1, scarlet fever, 6, and smallpox, 1.

Rockford.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including 1 from measles. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Scarlet fever 4.

INDIANA.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 2,648,549. Total number of deaths, 2,938, corresponding to an annual death rate of 13 per 1,000 of population, includes 31 from diphtheria, 65 from enteric fever, 5 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, smallpox 3, 7 from whooping cough, and 349 from tuberculosis.

Morbidity: Diphtheria, 227 cases in 37 counties; enteric fever, 688 cases in 50 counties; smallpox, 232 cases in 15 counties. In the same

month last year 80 cases of smallpox were reported from 10 counties, with no deaths.

IOWA—Davenport.—Two weeks ended March 15, 1907. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 7, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 21, and smallpox 1.

KANSAS.—Month of January, 1907. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Diphtheria, 167 cases, 26 deaths; enteric fever, 65 cases, 17 deaths; measles, 126 cases, 2 deaths; scarlet fever, 126 cases, 4 deaths; smallpox, 126 cases, no deaths; tuberculosis, 77 cases, 55 deaths.

Contagious diseases were distributed in the cities as follows:

Coffeyville.—Scarlet fever, 1 case; smallpox, 6 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case.

Kansas City.—Diphtheria, 27 cases, 3 deaths; enteric fever, 35 cases, 1 death; measles, 8 cases; scarlet fever, 4 cases; tuberculosis, 27 cases, 23 deaths.

Leavenworth.—Diphtheria, 5 cases; enteric fever, 1 case, 1 death; scarlet fever, 4 cases; measles, 3 cases; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

Topeka.—Diphtheria, 10 cases; measles, 9 cases; smallpox, 1 case; scarlet fever, 7 cases.

MINNESOTA—St. Paul.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 210,000. Total number of deaths reported to the department of health, 183; including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 3, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 33 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 53, scarlet fever 31, and smallpox 1.

NEW JERSEY—Phillipsburg.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 13,500. No deaths reported. Two cases each of diphtheria and scarlet fever reported.

OHIO—East Liverpool.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Five deaths from enteric fever and 6 from tuberculosis reported. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4 and scarlet fever 3.

Newark.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 28,500. Total number of deaths, 20, including 1 from tuberculosis. Month of February, 1907. Total number of deaths, 26, including 4 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Plymouth.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 1 from enteric fever. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and scarlet fever 2. Month of February, 1907. Total number of deaths, 24. Ten cases of diphtheria and 2 of scarlet fever reported.

York.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 49,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including diphtheria 3, and 3 from

phthisis pulmonalis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 11, enteric fever 3, measles 1, scarlet fever 1.

UTAH.—Month of February, 1907. Reports to the State board of health from 27 counties, having an estimated population of 315,966, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 314, including diphtheria 17, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 7 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 59, enteric fever 13, measles 28, scarlet fever 35, smallpox 34, whooping cough 60, tuberculosis 11 (incomplete).

WASHINGTON—Seattle.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 169, including enteric fever 5 and 9 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 15, enteric fever 5, measles 102, scarlet fever 16, smallpox 5, and tuberculosis 9.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1906, to March 29, 1907.

[For reports received from June 29, 1906, to December 28, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1906.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Dec. 2-15.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
California:				
General.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23...	5		
Plumas County, Quincy included.	Dec. 1-15.....	10		
San Francisco.....	Dec. 6-Mar. 9.....	3		
Total for State.....		18	1	
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Conejos County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Denver County, Denver...	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
La Plata County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Las Animas County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	45		
Logan County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Otero County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Pueblo County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	6		
Weld County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	13		
Total for State.....		77		
Connecticut:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Stamford.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
Delaware:				
Reedy Island Quarantine.	Dec. 22-27.....	1		On ss. Oswestry from Huelva, Spain.
Total for State.....		1		
Florida:				
Duval County, Jacksonville	Feb. 17-Mar. 2....	2		
Hillsboro County.....	Mar. 3-9.....	1		
Marion County, Reddick and Anthony included.	Jan. 20-26.....	7		
Polk County, Lake and included.	Jan. 20-Feb. 16....	19		
Total for State.....		29		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Augusta.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 19...	71	
Total for State.....		71	
Illinois:				
Abingdon.....	Nov. 10-16.....	1	
Belleville.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	1	
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 16...	13	
Danville.....	Dec. 21-27.....	1	Imported.
Elgin.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	
East Peoria.....	Jan. 1-20.....	2	Do.
Galesburg.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16...	107	
Hoopestown.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 15...	2	Do.
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 15...	3	
Moline.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 9.....	3	
Peoria.....	Jan. 20-26.....	6	
Sandwich.....	Dec. 1-14.....	1	
Springfield.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 14...	2	
Stark County, including Castleton and Toulon.	Jan. 12-Feb. 28...	295	
Stronghurst.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 10...	3	Do.
Vermilion County, Dan- ville.	Mar. 16-20.....	2	
Victoria.....	Jan. 1-7.....	Present.
Viola.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 25...	5	
Total for State.....		448	
Indiana:				
Allen County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
Benton County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
Cass County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	
Clark County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	3	
Daviess County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	2	
Elkhart County, Elkhart included.	Dec. 1-Mar. 9....	8	
Fulton County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	68	
Grant County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	24	
Hendricks County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	
Henry County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	
Howard County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	3	
Jasper County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	
Jefferson County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	185	
Jennings County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	3	
Laporte County, Michigan City.	Feb. 1-28.....	1	
Marion County, Indian- apolis included.	Dec. 1-Mar. 17...	63	3	
Marshall County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	18	
Miami County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	203	
Monroe County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	
Pulaski County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	53	
Ripley County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	
Starke County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	22	
St. Joseph County, South Bend included.	Dec. 1-Mar. 9....	46	
Tippecanoe County, La- fayette included.	Jan. 15-Mar. 11...	17	
Vigo County, Terre Haute included.	Jan. 20-31.....	1	
Wabash County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3	
Washington County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8	
Wells County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	
Total for State.....		744	3	
Iowa:				
Clay County, Spencer.....	Jan. 8-31.....	5	
Clinton County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3.....	1	
Des Moines County, Bur- lington.	Feb. 1-28.....	1	
Dubuque County, Dubu- que.	Mar. 18.....	25	
Iowa County, North Eng- lish.	Dec. 1-Feb. 10...	75	
Linn County, Cedar Rapids.	Feb. 1-28.....	1	
Mahaska County, Oskaloosa included.	May 28-Feb. 22...	141	
Plymouth County, Akron.	Nov. 1-Feb. 28...	2	
Polk County, Des Moines..	Nov. 22-Feb. 22...	16	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Scott County, Davenport.	Feb. 14-Mar. 15...	4		
Wapello County, Ottumwa.	Dec. 1-Feb. 28....	3		
Total for State.....		274		
Kansas:				
General.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Allen County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Barber County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Bourbon County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	2		
Brown County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Butler County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	13		
Cheyenne County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6		
Clark County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Cowley County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	19		
Crawford County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10		
Dickinson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	13		
Doniphan County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Douglas County, Lawrence	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Ellis County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Geary County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	5		
Graham County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12		
Greenwood County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jackson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jefferson County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	2		
Kearny County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Leavenworth County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Linn County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6		
Marion County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Montgomery County, Coffeyville included.	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	23		
Morris County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Nemaha County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10		
Ness County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Norton County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Osborne County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	7		
Pawnee County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Reno County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Russell County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Sedgwick County, Wichita included.	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	9		
Shawnee County, Topeka included.	Nov. 1-Mar. 9.....	7		
Sherman County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	19		
Stevens County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11		
Trego County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Wallace County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Washington County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Woodson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Wyandotte County, Kansas City.	Feb. 3-Mar. 9.....	5		4 imported.
Total for State.....		292		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 16....	100	4	24 imported.
Shreveport.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 16....	4		
Total for State.....		104	4	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Feb. 10-23.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Mar. 17-23.....	1		
Chelsea.....	Mar. 3-9.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
Michigan:				
Ann Arbor.....	Jan. 13-26.....	2		
Centerville.....	To Feb. 20.....	36		
Detroit.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 20....	60		
Kalamazoo.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 9.....	6		
Total for State.....		104		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
Becker County.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 18.....	29		
Beltrami County.....	Dec. 18-Mar. 4.....	25		
Carver County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25.....	71		
Cass County.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 21.....	39		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4.....	2		
Chisago County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 11.....	2		
Clay County.....	Dec. 18-21.....	5		
Dakota County.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
Faribault County.....	Feb. 5-Mar. 4.....	10		
Goodhue County.....	Dec. 18-Mar. 18.....	3		
Grant County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 14.....	2		
Hennepin County, Minneapolis included.	Dec. 11-Mar. 11.....	177		
Hubbard County.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 7.....	13		
Isanti County.....	do.....	2		
Itasca County.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 2.....	14		
Kittson County.....	Jan. 15-21.....	1		
Lac qui Parle County.....	do.....	1		
Lake County.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 14.....	6	1	
Lesueur County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 2.....	8		
Morrison County.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....	3		
Mower County.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 2.....	3		
Nicollet County.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....	2		
Nobles County.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 2.....	2		
Ottertail County.....	Jan. 15-21.....	9		
Pine County.....	Feb. 12-18.....	3		
Polk County.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 11.....	7		
Pope County.....	Dec. 11-31.....	3		
Ramsey County, St. Paul included.	Dec. 11-Feb. 28.....	22		
Rock County.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
St. Louis County, Duluth included.	Dec. 1-Mar. 11.....	48		
Scott County.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 11.....	5		
Stearns County.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 25.....	3		
Swift County.....	Dec. 18-31.....	2		
Todd County.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 28.....	8		
Wadena County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 14.....	6		
Waseca County.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11.....	4		
Washington County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11.....	28		
Wilkin County.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 25.....	2		
Winona County, Winona.	Mar. 10-16.....	1		
Total for State.....		574	1	
Mississippi:				
Natchez.....	Jan. 20-Mar. 16.....	16		
Total for State.....		16		
Missouri:				
Jefferson City.....	Jan. 20-Mar. 4.....	46		
St. Joseph.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16.....	190	1	
St. Louis.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 9.....	10		
Total for State.....		246	1	
Montana:				
Cascade County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Chouteau County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Dawson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Lewis and Clarke County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Helena included.				
Silver Bow County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		10		
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 2.....	27	1	
Total for State.....		27	1	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	15		
Anson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Ashe County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	14		
Bertie County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2		
Catawba County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Chatham County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6		
Cumberland County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Currituck County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	2	
Durham County.....	do.....	58	
Franklin County.....	do.....	10	
Gaston County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	
Guilford County, Greensboro included.	Nov. 1-Mar. 16....	13	
Halifax County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	
Hertford County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10	
Johnston County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	8	
Jones County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	
Mecklenburg County, Charlotte included.	Feb. 10-Mar. 23....	4	
Northampton County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	
Person County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	
Randolph County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	30	
Richmond County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	10	
Rutherford County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	
Union County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	
Vance County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	
Wake County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	196	
Wayne County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	
Total for State.....		402	
North Dakota:				
Emmons County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	
Griggs County.....	Oct. 1-31.....	4	
Ramsey County.....	Oct. 1-31.....	5	
Stark County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2	
Stutsman County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	1	
Wells County.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	
Williams County.....	June 1-Nov. 30....	3	
Total for State.....		18	1	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 15....	9	
Cleveland.....	Mar. 9-15.....	1	
Columbus.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	
Toledo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4	
Total for State.....		15	
Oregon:				
Milton.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 23....	10	
Portland.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	
Total for State.....		11	
Pennsylvania:				
Homestead.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 7....	4	
Wells.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1....	22	
Total for State.....		26	
South Dakota:				
Sioux Falls.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 16....	9	
Total for State.....		9	
Tennessee:				
Nashville.....	Mar. 10-16.....	1	
Total for State.....		1	
Texas:				
Fort Worth.....	Feb. 28.....	Epidemic.
Galveston.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 8....	2	
Houston.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2....	16	
Hunt County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 8....	25	
Total for State.....		43	
Utah:				
Boxelder County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	6	
Cache County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28....	12	
Carbon County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28....	27	
Emery County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28....	49	
Salt Lake County, Salt Lake included.	Dec. 1-30.....	1	
Sevier County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8	
Summit County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	13	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah—Continued.				
Utah County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	13		
Wasatch County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	70		
Weber County, Ogden included.	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	9		
Total for State.....		208		
Virginia:				
Amelia County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	14		
Dinwiddie County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Goochland County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Hanover County, Atlee and Ellerson included.	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	35		
Henrico County, Richmond.	Dec. 1-Mar. 16....	18		
Lee County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Louisa County, Fredericks Hall included.	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Nansemond County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Nelson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Norfolk County, Norfolk included.	Jan. 1-17.....	1		
Nottoway County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9		
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Powhatan County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Sussex County.....	Dec. 1-31.....			Epidemic.
Total for State.....		104		
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Feb. 1-28.....	5		
Spokane.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16....	147	2	14 imported.
Tacoma.....	Feb. 3-9.....	1		
Total for State.....		153	2	
Wisconsin:				
Adams County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	13		
Brown County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6		
Columbia County.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	4		
Dane County.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	14		
Dodge County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	19		
Douglas County.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2		
Eau Claire County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	9		
Fond du Lac County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jefferson County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	8		
La Crosse County, La Crosse.	Dec. 16-Mar. 2....	9		
Langlade County.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	17		
Manitowoc County.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	38		
Marathon County.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	10		
Wausau.....	Mar. 10-16.....	1		
Milwaukee County, Milwaukee included.	Oct. 1-Mar. 16....	185	1	
Oneida County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Outagamie County, Appleton included.	Oct. 5-Jan. 19....	16		
Plover County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7		
Rock County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Shawano County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Sheboygan County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	23		
Vilas County.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Waukesha County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	16		
Waupaca County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	20		
Total for State.....		422	1	
Grand total, United States.		4,385	15	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, March 17-29, 1907.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
Mississippi River quarantine station.	Mar. 20.....	1		On ss. Cayo Soto.
Texas:				
Galveston.....	Mar. 17-22.....	4	1	In quarantine from ss. Basil, from Para.

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes	Cases and deaths.																			
				Tubercu- culosis.		Yellow fever.		Small- pox.		Vario- loid.		Cholera.		Typhus fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whoop- ing cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	Mar. 16	38,973	15	3	3																		
Ann Arbor, Mich.	do.	14,509	3																				
Appleton, Wis.	do.	15,085	6																				
Auburn, N. Y.	Mar. 2	30,345	13	2	2																		
Do.	Mar. 9	30,345	12	1																			
Augusta, Ga.	Mar. 19	39,441	15		5																		
Baltimore, Md.	Mar. 16	508,957	234	18	38																		
Berkeley, Cal.	Mar. 9	13,214	5																				
Boston, Mass.	do.	560,802	262	47	36																		
Do.	Mar. 16	560,802	265	58	33																		
Do.	do.	15,654	5																				
Braddock, Pa.	do.	40,063	18	2																			
Brockton, Mass.	do.	18,641	10																				
Burlington, Vt.	Feb. 9	18,641	8	1	1																		
Do.	Feb. 16	18,641	7																				
Do.	Feb. 23	18,641	8	2	2																		
Do.	Feb. 28	18,641	8	2	2																		
Do.	Mar. 16	30,470	14	1																			
Butte, Mont.	do.	91,886	24	1																			
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	75,935	30																				
Camden, N. J.	do.	2,441	4																				
Camden, S. C.	do.	13,536	5																				
Charlottesville, Va.	do.	18,091	8																				
Charlotte, N. C.	do.	34,072	14																				
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	1,698,575	684	5	86																		
Chicago, Ill.	do.	19,167	4	1	1																		
Chicago, Mass.	do.	325,902	147	3	20																		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Mar. 15	381,766	152	21																			
Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	13,667	2																				
Clinton, Mass.	Mar. 16	17,614	11																				
Columbus, Ga.	do.	42,938	20	3	3																		
Covington, Ky.	do.	16,354	35																				
Danville, Ill.	Mar. 20	85,333	158	4																			
Dayton, Ohio	Mar. 16	285,704	11																				
Detroit, Mich.	do.	11,616	7	1	1																		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	52,130	35																				
Elizabeth, N. J.	Feb. 9	52,130	32																				
Do.	Feb. 16	52,130	26																				
Do.	Feb. 23	52,130	26																				

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

^a Intervening weeks previously reported.

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population United States census, 1900.	Cases and deaths.																							
			Total deaths from all causes.		Tubercu- culosis.		Yellow fever.		Small- pox.		Variol- oid.		Cholera.		Typhus fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whoop- ing cough.			
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Shreveport, La.	Mar. 16	16,013	17					1													1			1		
Sioux Falls, S. D.	do.	10,266	6					1																		
Somerville, Mass.	do.	61,643	23	3																	1					
South Bend, Ind.	do.	35,969	14																							
Spokane, Wash.	Mar. 9	38,848	19						14	1											4					
Do.	Mar. 16	38,848	17						12												2					
Springfield, Ill.	Mar. 14	34,159	24						1																	
Springfield, Mass.	Mar. 16	62,059	24	4																	1			1		
Steeleton, Pa.	do.	12,068	7	2																	5					
Tacoma, Wash.	Mar. 9	37,714	1	3																	1			1		
Taunton, Mass.	Mar. 16	31,036	8	1																						
Terre Haute, Ind.	do.	36,673	23	2																	3					
Titusville, Pa.	do.	8,244	2	7																	2					
Toledo, Ohio.	Feb. 2	131,822	39	1																	2					
Do.	Feb. 9	131,822	51	6																	1			1		
Do.	Feb. 16	131,822	46	2																	8					
Do.	Feb. 23	131,822	54	6																	6			1		
Do.	Mar. 2	131,822	40	3																	1			108		
Do.	Mar. 9	131,822	37	5																	3			2		
Do.	do.	33,698	11	1																	1			107		
Topeka, Kans.	Mar. 16	73,307	12	1																	2			115		
Trenton, N. J.	do.	73,307	9	2																	1			1		
Waltham, Mass.	do.	23,481	1	3																	1			42		
Warren, Ohio.	do.	8,529	1																		1					
Washington, D. C.	do.	278,718	138	16																	1			1		
Wausau, Wis.	do.	12,354	4	1																	12			3		
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	38,878	18																		3			1		
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Mar. 14	51,721	17	1																	2			2		
Williamsport, Pa.	Mar. 16	28,757	10																		1			1		
Wilmington, Del.	do.	76,508	37	9																	2			4		
Winona, Minn.	do.	19,714	4	2																	1			1		
Woburn, Mass.	do.	14,254	7																							
Yonkers, N. Y.	do.	47,931	20	1																	1			1		

a Intervening weeks previously reported.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague in Queensland and New South Wales—Examination of rodents for plague infection.

The following information is taken from plague bulletins issued by the department of health of Australia and forwarded by Consul-General Bray at Melbourne:

PLAGUE.

QUEENSLAND—Brisbane.—Week ended January 26, 1907. Number of cases reported during week, 6; deaths, 2. Cases 8 and 9 reported week ended January 19 as held under observation were bacteriologically proved negative. The cases reported during the week ended January 26 occurred in the infected area in which the cases reported during the previous week occurred. The outbreak is a typical example of local infection. All the cases are associated with a produce store, on the premises of which dead rats were found prior to the outbreak. There was every sign of rat infestation in the store, but only one living rat was taken, and this was found free from plague infection. Extensive cleansing and disinfection operations are being carried out. Total number of rodents destroyed, 430; examined, 314; found infected, 0.

Port Douglas.—Thirty-one cases, 1 fatal. The cases number 23. The type is bubonic, and the character of the disease mild. The patients came from separate camps, which were infested with rats and fleas. Food and produce used in the camps were distributed from two local stores. All infected camps have been evacuated and burned.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Sydney.—Number of cases, 7; 1 death. The cases occurred in 2 groups. Connection between the separate places of infection has not been ascertained. Number of rodents destroyed, 871; examined, 871; found infected, 1.

QUEENSLAND—Brisbane.—Week ended February 2, 1907. Cases reported, 3; deaths, 2. The patients were all men employed by the department to cleanse the infected area and were attacked before the sanitation of the area had become effective. It was observed that fleas were numerous in the produce store from which the men were employed in removing the produce. The entire infected area has been evacuated and the houses and soil have been thoroughly disinfected. Number of rodents destroyed, 507; examined, 317; found infected, 1.

Port Douglas.—No further cases have occurred.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*Sydney*.—Week ended February 2, 1907. Cases reported, 5; deaths, 2. The cases occurred in the same infected center. Number of rodents destroyed, 1,070; examined, 1,070; found infected, 23.

Kempsey.—One fatal case, January 29, bacteriologically confirmed. The patient was employed in a produce store. One case of sickness in a person who frequented the store is held under observation. A few plague rats have been identified. There is history of past mortality among rats in one locality of the town. Cleansing operations are being carried out and the movement of produce is interdicted.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague and smallpox—Yellow fever case at Nictheroy—Yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro from 1877 to 1907; results of sanitary measures.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, February 20, as follows:

Week ended February 17, 1907: Vessels inspected and received bills of health: On the 13th instant the Norwegian bark *Helios*, for Gulfport, Miss., in sand ballast, origin of ballast, Rosario, Argentina, no passengers, and with 1 new member of the crew signed on in Rio de Janeiro; on the 14th instant the British steamship *Dunottar*, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, and with 1 new member of the crew taken on in this port, and on the 16th instant the German steamship *Seiglinde*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no first-class passengers, but 3 steerage passengers from this port, and with 2 new members of the crew taken on here.

No other vessels left this port during the week requiring inspection.

Case of yellow fever at Nictheroy.—On the 16th instant there occurred a case of yellow fever at Nictheroy, the capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro, situated 3 miles across the bay from Rio de Janeiro (city and Federal district). The source of infection is not known.

The usual precautionary measures were taken in order to prevent infection of mosquitoes, and the patient was removed to a hospital in the city. This is the first case occurring in Nictheroy during a period of more than a year.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—Week ended February 17, 1907, two hundred and eight deaths in the Federal district.

The deaths from infectious diseases are as follows: Bubonic plague 2. There were during the week 4 cases of this disease reported, but there were no cases nor deaths from yellow fever or variola. At the close of the week there were in the hospital of São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever under treatment, 2 cases of variola, 16 cases of bubonic plague, and 14 cases of suspicious illness under observation. It must always be borne in mind, in making this character of report from the São Sebastião Hospital, that the suspicious cases are cases of "suspect" bubonic plague.

Population census of 1906, 811,265; estimated population, 912,900. Daily average death rate for week above reported, 42.57; for corresponding week, 1906, 42.42.

Yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, compiled from the annual report of the department of health of the Federal district for the year 1905.

Since January 1, 1877, yellow fever has caused 35,279 deaths. These deaths occurred as follows: From 1877 to 1890 there were 11,808 deaths from yellow fever; from this date until 1903, 22,506 deaths; in 1903, 584 deaths; in 1904, 48 deaths; in 1905, 289 deaths; in 1906, 43 deaths, and from January 1 to February 22, 1907, there has been but 1 death due to yellow fever in the city.

Prior to the year 1890 there was little or no attempt at disinfection of premises of patients ill or dead of yellow fever. At that time cases of yellow fever occurring in private practice were not reported.

During the first period of thirteen years yellow-fever deaths occurred in this city as follows:

1877.....	282
1878.....	1, 176
1879.....	974
1880.....	1, 625
1881.....	257
1882.....	89
1883.....	1, 608
1884.....	863
1885.....	445
1886.....	1, 449
1887.....	137
1888.....	747
1889.....	2, 156

Total (period of 13 years)..... 11, 808

Late in the year 1889 the recent theories in regard to disinfection of all places, houses, hospitals, etc., and of bedding, clothing, etc., with which the patient could possibly or presumably have been in contact, were put in practice in this city, and during the following thirteen years were carried out with the utmost care. This disinfection was not as thorough as could have been desired. Under the laws regarding the reporting of yellow fever there were many cases in which disinfection could not be applied. Deaths have always been more or less accurately reported in Rio de Janeiro, and it is probable that a majority of the localities infected by fatal cases of yellow fever were disinfected during the thirteen years under discussion, but the localities where nonfatal cases occurred were often not reported, and little could be done in such instances.

Great results were looked for from the practice of disinfection. These results were not all that could be expected, the disinfection being often misdirected, and only such as was more or less effective in killing mosquitoes being of any possible benefit.

The following statement of mortality from yellow fever covers the period from 1890 to 1902, inclusive, when disinfection of premises, etc., was in force:

1890.....	719
1891.....	4, 456
1892.....	4, 312
1893.....	825
1894.....	4, 852
1895.....	818

1896.....	2,929
1897.....	159
1898.....	1,078
1899.....	731
1900.....	344
1901.....	299
1902.....	984
Total (for 13 years).....	22,506

In this connection one fact must not be lost sight of, and that is, from the year 1877 to 1902, the increase in the population of the city, which almost doubled itself in that period of twenty-six years. During this second period of thirteen years there was also a great amelioration in the sanitary condition of the city, especially during the last ten years of the period, including proper disposal of sewage, new sewerage piping, increase of the area of sewerage, great improvements in the housing of the poorer classes and also in the homes of the middle, and, indeed, of all classes, and increase in the water supply, which is and always has been excellent. The sanitary condition of the city was much better during the last ten years of the second period than in the first period of thirteen years, from 1877 to 1890. Add to this improvement the disinfection of yellow-fever infected places and it might have been expected to find fewer deaths from yellow fever, but this is not the case. During the second period there were four very severe epidemics and the mortality was appalling. Disinfection was as utterly inefficient as it has always proved itself to be when it has not, either accidentally or intentionally, been directed solely at the destruction of the mosquito.

The infection during the epidemics of 1891, 1892, and 1894 must have been very widespread, since we may at least estimate that the total number of deaths is about 33 per cent of the cases. This would give in the three years almost 40,000 cases of yellow fever in a city which did not at that date exceed 450,000 population.

After the year 1902 conditions improved. A thorough mosquito campaign was organized, and this revolutionized the yellow-fever work of the department. One thing was made compulsory, and to this end a new law was passed. This law required that every case of yellow fever be reported. A very heavy fine was the penalty. This fine has often been imposed, the alternative being imprisonment. The antimosquito work has included fumigation with pyrethrum or sulphur, the screening of all water containers, the destruction of larvæ by any practicable means, the prevention of any stagnant water where breeding places might be formed, etc. The antimosquito brigade is organized on the same plan as all successful brigades.

The results of the new organization have been as follows: First year, 1903, the year of organization, 1,118 cases of yellow fever and 584 deaths. The greater portion of the cases and deaths occurred in the first four months of the year. Second year, when the results of the new organization might reasonably be expected to be apparent (1904), 118 cases and 48 deaths. In no month of the year were there more than 10 deaths, and this number occurred only once. In the third year, when still better results should have been expected (1905), there were 608 cases and 289 deaths. This was a blow to the mosquito work. The recrudescence was due to the reporting of many cases of yellow

fever as bubonic plague by physicians, for which reason there was no mosquito work done on the premises or in the neighborhood.

Where mosquito work was stopped, or rather not done, because no need was reported for it, yellow fever spread very rapidly, and it was not for some time that the real nature of the disease was appreciated. A glance at the following table will show that the greater number of cases this year occurred in the months of April, May, and June, whereas in almost all epidemics of yellow fever here the fever is almost always at its height in February, and toward the end of April has greatly declined.

During the following year, 1906, there were 77 cases and 43 deaths, a mortality of over 50 per cent, and during the present year there have been 2 cases and 1 death from yellow fever from January 1 to February 22, 1907.

During the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 the cases and deaths occurred by months as follows:

- *Table of mortality from yellow fever, 1903 to February 17, 1907.*

Month.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	249	133	15	2	16	3	17	6	0	0
February.....	268	142	19	7	34	13	13	9	2	1
March.....	305	151	18	7	48	23	17	6
April.....	188	99	12	8	107	59	12	8
May.....	44	24	18	10	163	64	2	2
June.....	21	10	11	4	113	61	1	1
July.....	16	9	12	4	57	26	4	2
August.....	8	4	1	1	21	9	1	1
September.....	7	4	6	1	7	6	1	1
October.....	6	2	0	0	10	5	3	3
November.....	2	2	4	3	13	8	2	1
December.....	4	4	2	1	19	12	4	3
Total.....	1,118	584	118	48	608	289	77	43	2	1

These figures certainly prove the work of elimination of the fever from Rio de Janeiro in the space of four and a half years after the inception of the work. There is the same large reduction within a few months after the inception of the work, both in 1903 and 1904, and again in 1905, after its reestablishment. The yellow-fever season of 1906-7, which comprises the months of December, January, and March, has passed with 4 cases and 3 deaths in December, no cases nor deaths in January, and 2 cases and 1 death in February. As long as there are infected cities to the north and south of Rio de Janeiro the health authorities of which do not employ accepted measures for the elimination of yellow fever, there is danger of the reintroduction of yellow fever into this city unless the requirements here, as regards vessels coming from such ports, are very stringently maintained.

The present health department of the federal capital is efficient, and excellent in every respect.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Smallpox—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows:

Week ended February 2, 1907. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906.

Quarantinable disease: Smallpox, 9 cases, 6 deaths.

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of January, 1907, for the protection of the public health of the United States, the Insular Territory, and the Republic of Panama.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health.....	42
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin.....	2
Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the quarantine regulations:	
(a) Personnel.....	7, 285
(b) Passengers.....	882
Required to bathe and undergo special examination:	
(a) Personnel.....	2, 481
(b) Passengers.....	336
Examined for diseases contemplated by the laws controlling immigration:	
Aliens.....	294
Rejected.....	44
Baggage:	
(a) Inspected and labeled.....	10
(b) Disinfected and labeled.....	2, 772

Return of communicable diseases: Plague—1 case, 1 death; smallpox—14 cases, 8 deaths.

Cargo stored (par. 22): Human hair, 26 boxes; bristles, 10 boxes; feathers, 638 boxes.

Variola has attacked both Asiatics and Europeans.

The water supply of the colony is good.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Doric* sailing February 16, 1907, recommended for rejection: For Honolulu, 2; for San Francisco, 1.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, March 18, as follows:

Week ended March 16, 1907. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 7; crews inspected, 162; passengers inspected, none; immune certificates issued, none. The American schooner *Herald*, from Brunswick, Ga., had a bill of health granted on March 12 and was not fumigated, as she sailed for a port of the United States via Annotta Bay, Jamaica.

No quarantinable disease entered the port during the week.

The sanitary condition of the city and surrounding country is unchanged.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions good.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stansfield reports, March 18, as follows:
Week ended March 16, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	26
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	6
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1, 157
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	345
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1, 622
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	267
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	6

Report from Matanzas—Inspection and precautionary detention of vessels—Quarantine against Canal Zone and Panama abolished.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 18, as follows:

Week ended March 16, 1907. Bills of health granted to 4 vessels leaving for United States ports. Precautionary quarantine was observed by the Cuban authorities against the Cuban steamship *Manzanillo*, which arrived in this port from Tampico March 12 and left 2 days afterwards for New York in good sanitary condition.

By order of the secretary of finance all quarantine restrictions which Cuba has heretofore maintained against the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama with reference to yellow fever have been abolished.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported in the city or province during the past week.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Infante reports, March 13, as follows:

Week ended March 9, 1907. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel fumigated. No quarantinable disease reported.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Smallpox and yellow fever—Detention of passengers from infected ports discontinued.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, February 28, as follows:

During the two weeks ended February 14 there were 5 deaths from smallpox and 17 deaths from yellow fever in Guayaquil.

The detention of passengers from infected ports on the barge which was fitted up for this purpose has been discontinued. Passengers arriving from ports in Peru and Chile hire a steamship in which to complete their period of quarantine or go on to Panama, landing in Guayaquil on the return of the steamship from that port.

One of the garbage crematories reported some time ago as nearing completion is now in successful operation, and the other will soon be ready for use. These have a capacity of 20 tons each per day of ten hours.

EGYPT.

Statement of plague from 1899 to 1906.

[From data received from the sanitary service.]

During the period from 1899 to 1906 2,960 cases and 1,815 deaths of plague were reported in Egypt from 46 localities in 12 government districts. The localities included the cities of Alexandria, Cairo, Damietta, Port Said, and Suez. The cases and deaths were distributed according to years as follows:

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1899.....	93	45	1904.....	854	501
1900.....	127	60	1905.....	266	181
1901.....	205	102	1906.....	631	475
1902.....	481	291			
1903.....	303	160	Total.....	2,960	1,815

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Increase in plague mortality in the Punjab.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, February 28, as follows:

Week ended February 23, 1907. No transactions.

Week ended February 16, 1907. Fifty-eight deaths from cholera, 17 from plague, and 41 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal and India, during the same week, 2,359 cases and 2,071 deaths from plague and 27,384 cases and 23,411 deaths from plague, respectively.

The mortality from plague in the Punjab is increasing at an alarming rate, being about a thousand a week and more than ten times as large as for the corresponding week of last year.

During the week ended February 16, 1907, there were 9,237 deaths, as against 8,110 of the preceding week and 873 of the same week last year.

Outbreak of an epidemic disease in India.

Consul-General Michael reports, February 2, as follows:

Report has been received from Karachi of the outbreak of an epidemic disease called "dudhri." Its initial symptoms resemble erysipelas. As the disease progresses the face swells, and in some cases the swelling bursts. When this takes place, the patient improves and generally recovers; otherwise the patient grows rapidly worse, and dies.

The disease prevails in the villages of Lakhan and Bukhri, and in the Kandiaro taluka, all in the northwest province of India. Most of the cases in the last-named locality have proved fatal.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports as follows:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Doric*, sailing February 27, 1907, recommended for rejection: For Honolulu, 9.

Per steamship *Amiral Fourtchon*, sailing February 28, 1907: For Honolulu, 11.

Per steamship *Minnesota*, sailing March 2, 1907: For Seattle, 4.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports as follows:

February 19, 1907. Number of emigrants per steamship *Chosa Maru* recommended for rejection, 13.

February 21, 1907. Per steamship *Doric*, 28.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever on steamship Palena from Ancon via Guayaquil—Plague in Peru—Plague and smallpox in Chilean ports.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, February 25, as follows:

Week ended February 23, 1907. Vessels dispatched by this office as follows:

The German steamship *Abessinia*, on the 21st, for San Francisco, Cal., with general cargo and a total personnel of 67; none from this port.

The Chilean steamship *Huasco*, on the 23d, for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo and a total personnel of 221, of whom 4 members of crew, 36 cabin and 72 steerage passengers, were from this port.

Both vessels were fumigated, steerage baggage inspected and passed or disinfected, and steerage passengers for Panama vaccinated when necessary.

Smallpox and enteric fever continue in Lima.

The Chilean steamship *Palena* arrived on the 17th instant from Ancon via Guayaquil with a case of yellow fever on board. The patient died on the 19th, and the vessel was released from quarantine on the 23d, no further cases having developed.

The following is the latest report on plague received from the Director de Salubridad:

Locality.	Cases Feb. 14.	New.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing Feb. 20.
Lima	3	2	1	4
Chosica	1	13	6	8
Trujillo	33	1	1	31
Catacaos	5	(?)	5	5
Pacasmayo and San Pedro	24	3	4	3	20
Mollendo	2	1	1
Paita	3	4	2	3	2
Chiclayo	9	5	4	10
Lambayeque	3	1	2
Viru (Carmelo)	3?	3	3	3?
Chepen	2?	1	2

Chosica is on a railroad near Lima; Chepen is on a railroad near Pacasmayo.

From Chile the following is reported: Coquimbo, 24 cases of smallpox with 1 death, in two weeks ended February 10; Antofagasta, 10 cases of plague with 4 deaths, in two weeks ended February 14; Iquique, smallpox still present.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Smallpox on steamship Ban Yek—Cholera in the provinces.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, February 12, as follows:

Week ended February 9, 1907. One case of smallpox removed from the steamship *Ban Yek* on her arrival at quarantine in Manila.

Delayed reports were received from the provinces during the week reporting cholera in addition to former reports as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Capiz.....	6	4
Samar.....	4	1
Total.....	10	5

No vessels were cleared from Manila to ports in the United States during the week.

RUSSIA.

Report from St. Petersburg—Fatal case of laboratory plague at Cronstadt.

Consul-General Watts reports, March 5, as follows:

A fatal case of plague has occurred at the experimental station at the fortress near Cronstadt in the person of a physician who contracted the disease while experimenting with plague serum.

NOTE.—A case and death of plague occurred at Cronstadt January 16–20, 1904, in the person of the director of the laboratory, who had been pursuing experiments with living plague cultures. The laboratory of the Imperial Institute for the production of plague serum is located in the isolated fortress at Cronstadt. (See Public Health Reports, 1904, pp. 306 and 336.)

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz—Sanitary status of the encampment of Tor.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, February 21, 1907.]

The president of the quarantine council, now at Tor, reports as follows:

February 17. The health of the pilgrims this year is very bad. No suspect case of cholera or plague has been reported to date, but dysentery and pneumonia are terribly prevalent. To the present time

nearly 13,000 pilgrims have arrived and more than 30,000 are expected. During the past week there have been more than 100 deaths from gastro-intestinal diseases and pneumonia.

Vessels arrived from Djeddah at Tor.

February 15. *Gallaxidion*, 685 Russian pilgrims, destination Theodosia; number of sick during voyage, 2. *Abdelkader*, 710 Ottoman pilgrims, destination Constantinople; 5 sick and 4 deaths during voyage.

February 19. *Alexandria*, 462 Ottoman pilgrims, destination Constantinople; and *Eleni*, with 815 Russian pilgrims, destination Theodosia; 7 sick and 2 deaths during voyage.

Vessels leaving Tor.

February 16. *Minieh*, 1,441 pilgrims, destination Constantinople.

February 17. *Mariout*, 862 pilgrims, destination Suez.

February 18. *Angora*, 933 pilgrims, destination Constantinople. *Konia*, 895 pilgrims, destination Constantinople.

February 20. *Tzar* and *Tzaritza*, 1,242 Russian pilgrims, destination Theodosia.

After favorable medical visit the Egyptian pilgrims were authorized to disembark at Suez; foreign pilgrims passed the canal in quarantine.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AUSTRIA—*Brünn*.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 287, including diphtheria 3, measles 10, whooping cough 4, and 56 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—State of São Paulo, including the cities of *São Paulo*, *Santos*, and *Campinas*.—Week ended February 3, 1907. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 196, including measles 2, whooping cough 1, enteric fever 3, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Week ended February 10, 1907. Total number of deaths, 176, including whooping cough 2, leprosy 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

Ceara.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 97, including 24 from whooping cough.

CUBA.—Month of February, 1907. Reports from the 6 provinces, having an aggregate population of 1,572,797, show as follows: Deaths from contagious diseases: Diphtheria 9, enteric fever 11, malarial fever 2, dengue 1, measles 3, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 69 from tuberculosis.

Cardenas.—Months of January and February, 1907. Estimated population, 28,218. Total number of deaths, 132, including 21 from tuberculosis.

Habana.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths reported, 568, including diphtheria

3, enteric fever 7, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, leprosy 1, and 96 from tuberculosis.

Matanzas.—Ten days ended March 10, 1907. Estimated population, 49,990. Total number of deaths, 25, including 5 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—Roubaix.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 121,115. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever, 4 from whooping cough, and 27 from tuberculosis reported during the month.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 2, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 16,024,458.

London.—One thousand six hundred and seventy-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles 35, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 16, enteric fever 6, whooping cough 45, and 12 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,366 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 10 from whooping cough, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Portsmouth.—Five weeks ended February 16, 1907. Estimated population, 208,291. Total number of deaths, 433, including diphtheria 2, measles 3, and whooping cough 7.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 2, 1907, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,117,547. The lowest rate was recorded in Queens-town, viz, 6.6, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 44.3 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 228 deaths were registered, including measles 1, whooping cough 7, and 48 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 2, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 20.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,812,171. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 13.2, and the highest in Perth, viz, 25.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 706, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 5, measles 6, scarlet fever 4, and 25 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—Honolulu.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 39,306. Total number of deaths reported, 94, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended February 20, 1907. Estimated population, 163,324. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria and 2 from enteric fever reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended February 23, 1907. Estimated population, 205,059. Total number of deaths, 216, including 6 from diphtheria.

RUSSIA—Reval.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria and 1 from scarlet fever reported.

SPAIN—Cadiz.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 198, including enteric fever 2, smallpox 6, and 18 from tuberculosis.

Madrid.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 547,399. Total number of deaths, 1,789, including diphtheria 17, enteric fever, 10, measles 72, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 3, and 147 from tuberculosis.

Malaga.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 135,000. Total number of deaths, 287, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, smallpox 1, and 27 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox from December 28, 1906, to March 29, 1907.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 29, 1906, to December 28, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1906.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Dec. 31-Feb. 2....	6	6	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 28-Feb. 26....		43	
Calcutta	Nov. 11-Feb. 9....		1,882	
Cochin	Oct. 26-Jan. 11....		34	
Karachi	Nov. 2-Dec. 7....	11	13	
Madras	Nov. 17-Feb. 15....		19	
Negapatam	Oct. 27-Dec. 14....		12	
Rangoon	Nov. 25-Feb. 16....		219	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 18-Dec. 1....	3	2	
Provinces—				
Capiz	Nov. 25-Feb. 9....	167	105	
Iloilo	Nov. 18-Dec. 1....	82	63	
Moro, Camp Vicars	Nov. 18-24....	5	3	
Negros Occidental	Nov. 18-Jan. 12....	43	29	
Pampanga	Nov. 18-24....	2	1	
Rizal	Nov. 18-Jan. 5....	2	2	
Samar	Dec. 2-Feb. 9....	49	34	
Tarlac	Nov. 18-24....	2	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Jan. 22			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Jan. 1-Oct. 16....	185	167	

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Dahomey	Nov. 17			Present.
Togo	Nov. 17			Do.
Upper Senegal and Niger	Nov. 1-30	35	26	
Brazil:				
Nietheroy	Feb. 16	1		
Para	July 1-Feb. 23		57	
Pernambuco	Jan. 15-31		1	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 12-Feb. 9....	7	4	
Cuba:				
Habana	Dec. 31	1		
Santa Clara	Jan. 8-10	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16-Feb. 23		69	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Tuxpam.....	Jan. 23-29.....		1	
Veracruz.....	Feb. 9-26.....	a 2	1	1 imported from Paraje Nueva.
Peru:				
Callao.....	Feb. 17-19.....	1	1	On ss. Palena.
Lima.....	Jan. 17.....	1		In the lazaretto. From ss. Limari.
Salvador.....	Jan. 12.....			Epidemic.
Trinidad:				
Port of Spain.....	Feb. 4-5.....	1	1	
Venezuela:				
La Guayra.....	Jan. 9.....	2		

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Djeddah.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 17.....	53	51	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26....	12	6	
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 2.....	19	8	
Kempsey.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 4.....	2	2	
Port Douglas.....	Jan. 20-26.....	31	1	
Sydney.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 2.....	13	3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9.....	28	21	
Para.....	July 1-Feb. 23.....		11	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15.....		5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 17....	134	51	
Santos.....	Jan. 10.....	1		On ss. Saxon Prince.
São Paulo.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 20.....		7	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 6.....	46	19	
Santiago.....	Jan. 26.....	2		Feb. 2, still present.
Taital.....	Jan. 31.....	46	23	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 26.....	2	2	
Niuchwang.....	Jan. 23.....	39	36	
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	Feb. 13.....		1	
Duran.....	Feb. 14.....			Present.
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 9.....		86	
Huigra.....	Feb. 8.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 11....	16	9	
Ismailia.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 23.....	6	4	
Port Said.....	Jan. 17.....	1	1	
Suez.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 11.....	5	2	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 25.....	17	14	
Beni-Souef.....	Feb. 11-21.....	3	2	
Garbieh.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 2.....	4	3	
Girgeh.....	July 2-Feb. 27.....	65	47	
Kena.....	June 10-Feb. 23.....	60	56	
Menouf.....	Mar. 29-Jan. 6.....	14	10	
Minieh.....	Feb. 14-27.....	6	3	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Jan. 29.....		1	On ss. America Maru.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	b 58,243	42,430	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	415	301	
Bengal.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	4,647	3,908	
United provinces.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	15,294	13,431	
Punjab.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	47,050	40,365	
Burma.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	4,668	4,277	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	30	25	
Central provinces, including Berar.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	8,962	7,304	
Mysore State.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	3,355	2,521	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	221	169	
Central India.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	13,153	10,123	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	264	204	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	1,241	751	

a Case reported Feb. 25 found not to be yellow fever.

b Reports from Dec. 9 to Jan. 12 not received.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Northwest frontier province.		3	1	
Baluchistan.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12....	10	6	
		157,556	125,816	
Japan:				
General.....	Jan. 1-19.....	9		July 1 to Dec. 31, 496 cases and 389 deaths.
Formosa—General.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	467	400	
Matsuyama.....	Jan. 6-12.....			Present.
Osaka.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 15....	27	21	Oct. 7 to Nov. 20, 45 cases and 36 deaths. ^b
Saseho.....	Oct. 23.....	1		
Shimonoseki.....	Sept. 22.....	1		
Yamaga.....	Oct. 6.....	1		
Mauritius.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 14....	305	201	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Feb. 1-28.....	5		Present in northern part of Paraguay.
Concepcion.....	Jan. 5.....	3		
Peru:				
Callao.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 16....	9	3	
Catacaos.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 6.....	29	14	
Chepen.....	Feb. 20.....		1	
Chicama.....	Dec. 5-11.....	14		In vicinity.
Chiclayo.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 20....	54	41	
Chosca.....	Feb. 17-23.....	13	6	
Ferrenafe.....	Feb. 7-13.....	7	6	
Lambayeque.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 20....	3	2	
Lima.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 20....	24	14	
Malabrigo.....	Feb. 1-6.....	20		
Mollendo.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 13....	29	21	
Pacasmayo and San Pedro.	Dec. 13-Feb. 20....	80	57	
Paíta City.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 20....	28	24	And vicinity.
Paíta, district of La Huaca.	Feb. 22-Mar. 1....	3	3	
Pueblo Nuevo.....	Feb. 7-13.....	2	2	Vicinity of.
Trujillo.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 20....	117	104	And vicinity.
Viru.....	Feb. 1-20.....	15	12	
Russia:				
Cronstadt.....	Feb. 23.....	1	1	At plague laboratory.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 21.....		1	Jan. 22, present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Dec. 13.....	1		
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 2....			Present.
Smyrna.....	Jan. 9.....		1	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Algeria—				
Algiers.....	Feb. 16-23.....		2	
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 2....	10		
Lourenço Marquez—				
Lourenço Marquez....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 26....	29	6	
Austria:				
Galicia.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 2....	2		
Moravia.....	Nov. 4-10.....	1		
Belgium:				
Brussels.....	Feb. 10-16.....	2		
Province of Luxemburg...	Jan. 26-Feb. 9....	12		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 16....	39	1	
Para.....	Feb. 2-9.....	1		
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....		253	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 9....	20	3	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Kent County.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2....			Present.
St. John County—				
Musquash.....	Feb. 21.....			Present in 2 lumber camps.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Nova Scotia—				
Cape Breton Island—				
Sydney.....	Jan. 6-26.....			Present.
Colechester County.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 23.....			Do.
Truro.....	Feb. 3-23.....	2		Imported.
Cumberland County.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 23.....			Present.
Digby County.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 9.....	36	3	
Halifax County—				
Halifax.....	Feb. 22.....	1		On ss. Pomeranian.
Hants County—				
Kennetcook.....	Feb. 10-23.....			Present.
Pictou County.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 23.....			Epidemic.
New Glasgow.....	Feb. 10-23.....	17		
Victoria County.....	Feb. 3-23.....			Do.
Yarmouth County, Lower East Pubnico included.	Feb. 3-23.....	12	1	
Ontario—				
Toronto.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 23.....	4		
Prince Edward Island:				
Charlotte.....	Mar. 15.....			Epidemic.
Quebec—				
Sherbrooke.....	Feb. 3-9.....	4		
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 24.....	38	4	
Coquimbo.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 3.....	190	11	
Iquique.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 14.....			Present.
China:				
Chefoo.....	Nov. 13.....		1	From U. S. S. Raleigh.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2.....	27	17	
Shanghai.....	Nov. 27-Feb. 9.....	8	8	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3.....		3	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Jan. 6-30.....	4	1	One case from ss. Puerto Rico and 2 cases from ss. Dania, from Spanish ports. Death from ss. Kronprinzessin Ce- cilia from Veracruz.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 23.....		32	
Egypt:				
General.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....	293	95	
Cairo.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 25.....	6	2	
France:				
Marseille.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....		550	
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 9.....	117	2	
Germany:				
Bleichfelde.....	Jan. 14.....			Present.
Gaudenz.....	Dec. 2-22.....	8		
Kanth.....	Dec. 9-15.....	1		
Marienwerder district, Marienwerder included.	Dec. 9-23.....	3		
Maxen.....	Dec. 2-8.....	1		
Metz.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 23.....	37		
Mülhausen.....	Dec. 2-22.....	15		
Schwedenhöhe.....	Jan. 14.....	4		
Thorn.....	Dec. 2-8.....	1		
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 10.....	14		One case imported.
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 2.....	2		
Bristol.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 23.....	4	1	
Cardiff.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 2.....	18	1	In port.
Dundee.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 9.....	3		
Glasgow.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	1		
Hull.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 23.....	19	5	
Liverpool.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 9.....	8		
Manchester.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23.....	3		
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 16-23.....	1		
Sheffield.....	Jan. 1-7.....	1		
Southampton.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 9.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 12-Feb. 26.....		13	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 9.....		160	Report Feb. 2 not yet received.
Madras.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 8.....		8	
Rangoon.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 12.....		3	
Italy:				
General.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 28.....	93		
Japan:				
General.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	6	2	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Luxemburg:				
Canton-Remich.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 9....	12		
Madeira:				
Funchal.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 10....	3	2	One case from ss. Massilia.
Malta.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 3....	6	1	
Mexico:				
Agua Calientes.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 9....		18	
Mexico.....	Dec. 9-15.....		12	
Monterey.....	Feb. 18-24.....		2	
Nogales.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2....	1		
Tamaulipas.....	Jan. 18.....			Epidemic in vicinity of Mexican Central R. R.
Veracruz.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 23...	4	3	
Netherlands:				
Flushing.....	Feb. 10-16.....	2		
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 9....	20	5	
Persia:				
Anzeli.....	Nov. 1-30.....			Present.
Gilan Province.....	Nov. 1-30.....			Do.
Hamadan.....	Oct. 1-31.....			Do.
Kerman.....	Oct. 1-31.....			Do.
Kermanshah.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 16....			Do.
Mash-Had.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....			Do.
Rasht.....	Nov. 1-30.....			Do.
Shiraz.....	Oct. 1-31.....			Do.
Teheran and vicinity.....	Oct. 1-31.....			Epidemic.
Turbat-Haidairi.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 20....		56	
Yezd.....	Nov. 1-30.....			Do.
Peru:				
Callao.....	Dec. 23-29.....			Present.
Lima.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9		Feb. 23, still present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 9....	6		One case on ss. Ban Yek and one case on ss. Pioneer from the island of Marinduque; at Mariveles quarantine station.
Provinces—				
Batangas.....		600		
Cavite.....		600		
Cebu.....		2,000		1906.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2....	6		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 2....	23	16	
Odessa.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 2....	216	43	
Riga.....	Dec. 1-31.....		16	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 9....	39	10	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 3-16.....		7	
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	Feb. 10-16.....	2		
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 22-28.....	1		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28....		49	
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28....		26	
Madrid.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31....		3	
Malaga.....	Jan. 1-31.....		1	
San Feliu de Guixols.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 5....		2	
Seville.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....		62	
Valencia.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2....	1		
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	Dec. 2-29.....			Feb. 9, still present.
Constantinople.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 3....		10	

Mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Prague.....	Feb. 23	226,320	139	38								1
Do.....	Mar. 2	226,320	135	27					1	1		2
Quebec.....	Mar. 9	70,000										
Queenstown.....	Mar. 2	7,684	2									
Rangoon.....	Feb. 9	252,155	290	9	61	13						
Rhelnms.....	Feb. 24	109,859	56									
Do.....	Mar. 3	109,859	61									
Rio de Janeiro.....	Feb. 10	912,900	270	64	1		1		2			1
Do.....	Feb. 17	912,900	298	58	2				3			1
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 2	361,335	130						1	1		
Rouen.....	do.....	118,459	76	14					1		1	2
Sagua La Grande.....	Mar. 9	22,634	13	4						1		
St. John, N. B.....	Mar. 16	40,789	16	1								
St. Petersburg.....	Feb. 23	1,500,000	814	129	1				23	21	26	23
St. Stephen, N. B.....	Mar. 16	2,840	3									
Salford.....	Mar. 2	236,670	80	9						2	4	2
San Feleu de Guixols.....	do.....	11,094	8									
Do.....	Mar. 9	11,094	7	1								
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Feb. 23	46,000	16	2				1				
Santander.....	Mar. 3	53,574	40									
Schiedam.....	Feb. 23	30,030	13									1
Do.....	Mar. 2	30,030	19	2								6
Do.....	Mar. 9	30,030	11									2
Smyrna.....	Feb. 3	320,000	95						5	1		
Do.....	Feb. 10	320,000	99						1			
Do.....	Feb. 17	320,000	99						1		1	
Southampton.....	Mar. 2	119,745	40	3								
South Shields.....	do.....	113,460	48	5								1
Stettin.....	do.....	255,000	83	5						2	5	
Stockholm.....	Feb. 16	324,488	102	20							2	
Suez.....	Feb. 18	20,000	7	1							1	
Sunderland.....	Mar. 2	154,859	64	7							4	2
Tampico.....	Mar. 11	20,000	18	4								
Tegucigalpa.....	Mar. 2	24,000	8									
Trapani.....	Feb. 23	67,379	19									
Trieste.....	do.....	199,003	140	19								3
Do.....	Mar. 2	199,003	132	18								3
Utiila.....	Mar. 9	671	2									
Venice.....	Feb. 23	174,398	95	5								
Do.....	Mar. 2	174,398	94	11								
Venacruz.....	do.....	32,000	47	15								
Do.....	Mar. 9	32,000	38	10								
Victoria, B. C.....	do.....	25,000	8	1								
Vienna.....	Feb. 23	1,958,323	770	134						5	5	11
Do.....	Mar. 2	1,958,323	768	115					1	4	9	14
Vigo.....	do.....	36,000	7						1			
Do.....	Mar. 9	36,000	10	4								
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 28	64,500								1	1	
West Hartlepool.....	Mar. 2	66,750	24									
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 9	101,000	24	2					2			
Yarmouth.....	do.....	7,000										
Zurich.....	Feb. 23	172,855	69	10							1	2
Do.....	Mar. 2	172,855	71	16								

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.